

Simplified Prospectus

Virgin UK Index Tracking Trust
Virgin Climate Change Fund
Virgin Income Trust

31 December 2010



Virgin Money Unit Trust Managers Ltd

Registered office:
Discovery House,
Whiting Road,
Norwich NR4 6EJ.

Registered in England no. 3000482.

Virgin Money Unit Trust Managers Ltd
is authorised and regulated by the Financial
Services Authority.

All calls are recorded and randomly monitored.

All products are available only to
residents of the United Kingdom.

The information contained in this booklet
is correct as at January 2011.

MF2_03.11_2011017



virginmoney.com



Simplified Prospectus

All unit trust managers have to send customers a Simplified Prospectus, to give customers full details about the investment they are buying. To make it easier to compare unit trusts, the layout and content of the prospectus has to conform to strict guidelines.

This means some of the information is quite technical. If you are at all unclear about anything, either get in touch with us, or seek independent financial advice.

General information

Manager

Virgin Money Unit Trust Managers Limited,
Discovery House,
Whiting Road,
Norwich NR4 6EJ

Tel: 08456 10 20 30

www.virginmoney.com

Trustee

Citibank International Plc,
Citigroup Centre,
Canada Square,
Canary Wharf,
London E14 5LB

Auditors

KPMG LLP,
Saltire Court,
20 Castle Terrace,
Edinburgh EH1 2EG

Scheme promoter

Virgin Money Unit Trust Managers Limited has distribution agreements with Virgin Money Personal Financial Service Limited, a member of the Virgin Money group which markets and provides financial services. Contact details are as per the Manager.

Supervisory authority

The Financial Services Authority,
25 The North Colonnade,
Canary Wharf,
London E14 5HS
www.fsa.gov.uk

Additional information

If you would also like copies of the full prospectus and/or the Manager's annual and half-yearly reports, or details of earlier total expense ratio figures for our funds, you can get them free by writing to the Manager at the address at the start of this section.

Virgin UK Index Tracking Trust (VUKITT)

An authorised unit trust established in the United Kingdom on 24 February 1995.

Investment information

What are the investment objectives of the Virgin UK Index Tracking Trust?

The investment objective of the Trust is to closely match the performance of the FTSE All-Share Index* on a capital only and total return (after charges) basis.

What is the investment policy of the Trust?

The Fund tracks the All-Share Index by investing in the shares of all the UK companies that make up the index. The amount invested in each company's shares depends on what percentage of the index they represent. For instance, if a company's shares make up 2% of the index at any given time, 2% of your investments will be in their shares, and so on.

Behind the scenes an investment type known as futures contracts are used to manage the pool of investors' money before it is invested in the All-Share Index. This is for the purposes of efficient portfolio management. No trading or speculation in these investments is undertaken.

What are the risks of investing in this Fund?

There are some general risks of investing in equity funds like the Virgin UK Index Tracking Trust, and also some specific risks you should be aware of.

In general:

- ▶ The value of investments and the income they receive may fall and investors may get back less than they put in.
- ▶ Governments can change the tax relief available to individuals and funds.
- ▶ The value of any investment gains may be eroded over time by increases in the general level of prices, i.e. inflation.

In relation to the Virgin UK Index Tracking Trust, investors may face these specific risks:

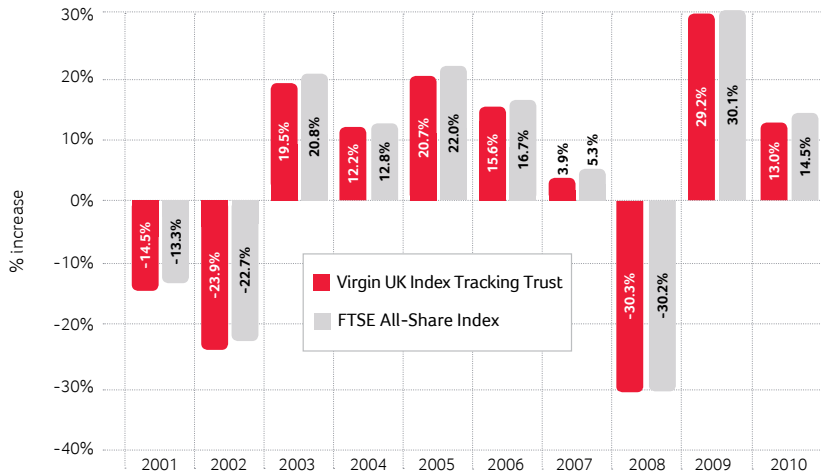
Type of risk	What this means
Market risk	Share prices go up and down, meaning you may get back less than you put in.
Company/sector risk	Although the All-Share Index spreads your risk by investing in hundreds of companies in various sectors and industries, some of those companies and/or sectors can grow so large that they make up a large percentage of the index, which would concentrate risk in those areas.
Credit risk	Once we have paid for shares, the individual or organisation we have bought them from could fail to hand them over.
Performance risk	The fund may not track the index as closely as its stated investment objective.

Full details of these risks can also be found in the full prospectus, which is available on request.

*The FTSE trademark: 'FTSE®', 'FT-SE®' and 'Footsie®' are trademarks jointly owned by the London Stock Exchange Plc and The Financial Times Limited and are used by FTSE International Limited under licence. 'All-World', 'All-Share' and 'All-Small' are trademarks of FTSE International Limited. The FTSE All-Share Index is calculated by FTSE International Limited. FTSE International Limited does not sponsor, endorse or promote this product and is not in any way connected to it and does not accept any liability in relation to its issue, operation and trading. All copyright in the index values and constituent list vests in FTSE International Limited. Virgin Money Personal Financial Service Limited and Virgin Money Unit Trust Managers Limited have obtained full licence from FTSE International Limited to use such copyright in the creation of this product.

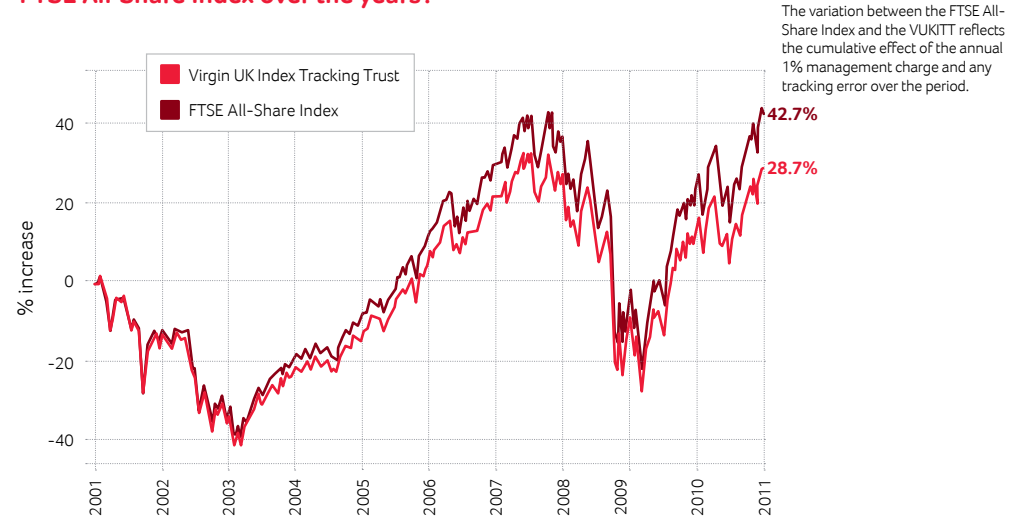
How has the Fund performed in the past compared to the FTSE All-Share Index?

The graph below shows how the Fund and the FTSE All-Share Index have performed in each of the last ten years. Remember, this historical performance is not an indicator of future performance.



Source: Morningstar Workstation. £1,000 single investment from 31.12.00 to 31.12.10. Bid to bid unit prices, basic rate tax with income reinvested.

How does the Fund's overall performance compare to the FTSE All-Share Index over the years?



Source: Morningstar Workstation. £1,000 single investment from 31.12.00 to 31.12.10. Bid to bid unit prices, basic rate tax with income reinvested. Please remember that stock markets can go up and down in value and your investment returns are not guaranteed. Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

What sort of investor is the Fund designed for?

The Fund is aimed at those who would like to grow their capital by investing in a wide range of UK companies and prefer a fund that uses a passive (index tracking) approach rather than an actively managed one. Investors should be able to invest their money for five years or more, and accept the possibility they may not get back all of their original investment.

Tax and charges

Tax

Taxation can have an impact in two different ways – on the Fund and on you as an individual taxpayer.

How does tax affect the Fund?

In the UK, unit trusts are liable to corporation tax, payable at the lower rate of income tax but are not liable to capital gains made on the disposal of investments, i.e. when shares are sold.

How does tax on my ISA affect me?

When investing through an ISA, there is no capital gains tax and no further income tax to pay. On all dividend distributions, tax is deducted at 10% of the 'gross distribution', i.e. the amount before tax is taken off.

How does tax on my unit trust affect me?

If you are investing direct into a unit trust in the UK, there are two potential areas of taxation to consider – income tax and capital gains tax. Your liability to pay tax on your investment really depends on your personal circumstances and finances.

If you are at all unclear about your individual tax situation, or what any of the tax regulations mentioned below mean, you can get further advice from HM Revenue & Customs, or by seeking professional financial advice.

Income Tax

On all dividend distributions of the Fund, we automatically deduct tax at 10% of the 'gross distribution'.

However:

- If you are a higher rate taxpayer you will have further tax to pay. The further tax will be at 32.5% of the gross distribution, less a 10% credit for the tax already taken off the distribution.
- If you have an annual income over £150,000, you will be an 'additional rate taxpayer' and will have to pay further tax at 42.5% of the gross distribution, less a 10% credit for the tax already taken off the distribution.
- Basic rate taxpayers will have no further tax to pay.
- Non-taxpayers are not entitled to reclaim the 10% tax already taken off.

Capital Gains Tax (CGT)

When you sell units (i.e. cash in some or all of your investment), if your capital gains for the tax year, from all sources, are greater than the annual CGT allowance, you may also be liable to CGT.

Gains are added to total income and the amount of tax you will pay on any capital gains, above your annual allowance, will depend on your individual tax position.

The above statements are based on the Manager's understanding of UK law and HM Revenue & Customs practice as at the date of this prospectus. The future basis and rates of taxation may vary. Although every effort has been made to ensure its accuracy, no responsibility can be taken for the Manager's interpretation. If you are not sure about your individual tax position you should speak to a professional adviser.

What about tax if I am investing for a child?

If you are a parent who has opened a unit trust for your child, as long as they are under 18 and unmarried, any income up to £100 is classed as the child's and may be set against the child's personal tax allowance. Any income above £100 is taxed as if it was the parent's. The £100 applies to each parent individually so gifts given separately mean that a child could receive up to £200 before tax is levied on the parents.

Tax credits on dividends from the Virgin UK Index Tracking Trust cannot be repaid to non-tax payers.

If you are opening a unit trust for a child that you are not the parent of, all of the income is treated as the child's. Any capital gains made when the unit trust is cashed in are classed as the child's. Children have the same capital gains allowance as adults.

What about stamp duty?

Stamp Duty Reserve Tax (SDRT) is a tax levied by the Government. Just like you have to pay stamp duty when you buy a house, a fund manager has to pay SDRT when they buy certain investments. As fund manager we buy your investments back from you when you withdraw money from your fund, so we are subject to this tax, of up to 0.5% of the value of your units.

Our current policy is for our fund manager to meet the full cost of SDRT so there is no impact on investors in the Virgin UK Index Tracking Trust (VUKITT), or on the fund itself. However, in principle a SDRT of 0.5% could be payable by investors in the VUKITT on the buying and selling of units, if our policy changed.

How will charges and expenses affect my investment?

An annual management fee is charged by the VUKITT. It is currently 1%, calculated daily on the value of the unit trust and is deducted every day from income.

Dealing costs for buying and selling investments in the underlying unit trust are reflected in the unit price, so you are not charged for them as part of your 1% annual management fee.

Customer charges for buying and selling of units	
Initial charge on purchase of units	NIL
Exit fee on sale or fund switch of units	NIL
Annual operating expenses	
All European funds are required to show their Total Expense Ratio (TER). The TER gives investors a clearer idea of the total annual costs involved in running their fund and allows you to compare the annual operating costs of the Fund. It is made up of the Annual Management Charge, plus any additional expenses where charged to the customer, such as trustee fees, audit/legal fees and registration costs. It does not include charges for buying and selling units, if these apply.	
Annual Management Charge	1%
Additional Expenses	NIL
Total Expense Ratio	1%

Example of how the charges and expenses of the Virgin UK Index Tracking Trust will affect your investment in an ISA

Their effect on an investment of £3,000, assuming growth of 7% a year, is set out below.

The figures are not guaranteed and serve only to demonstrate the effect of charges and expenses on an investment.

At the end of year	Investment to date	Effect of deductions to date	What you might get back at 7%
1	£3,000	£31	£3,170
3	£3,000	£108	£3,560
5	£3,000	£205	£4,000
10	£3,000	£561	£5,330

The last line in the table shows that over 10 years, the effect of the total charges and expenses could amount to £561. Put another way, if the growth rate were to be 7%, which is in no way guaranteed, this would have the same effect as reducing it to 5.9% a year.

Example of how the charges and expenses of the Virgin UK Index Tracking Trust will affect your investment in a unit trust

Their effect on an investment of £3,000, assuming growth of 6% a year, is set out below.

The figures are not guaranteed and serve only to demonstrate the effect of charges and expenses on an investment.

At the end of year	Investment to date	Effect of deductions to date	What you might get back at 6%
1	£3,000	£31	£3,140
3	£3,000	£108	£3,460
5	£3,000	£205	£3,810
10	£3,000	£561	£4,860

The last line in the table shows that over 10 years, the effect of the total charges and expenses could amount to £561. Put another way, if the growth rate were to be 6%, which is in no way guaranteed, this would have the same effect as reducing it to 4.9% a year.

Portfolio Turnover Rate (PTR)

The PTR gives the percentage of the Fund that changed during a year through it buying and selling assets. The more stocks and shares a fund buys and sells, the higher the PTR. This can mean higher costs to the Fund, or simply that the Fund is being managed in line with its investment objectives. The PTR was 4.58% from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010.

Further information

How can I buy units?

You can buy units by sending a completed application form. If you are setting up your investment over the phone or online, your first payment can be made by direct debit or debit card. If you are sending in a postal application your first payment can be made by cheque or direct debit. Top-up payments can be made by cheque, direct debit or debit card. Cash or credit cards will not be accepted.

We will buy units for you the same business day we receive your investment, or if we receive it after 5pm, we'll buy units the next business day.

How can I sell units?

You may withdraw some or all of your money at any time by writing to us. If you have an ISA you can also withdraw by telephone and online service using your security details. If you have a unit trust held in a single name you can also withdraw by telephone using your security details.

You can make a withdrawal at any time, but new payments (money you have recently paid in) must remain in your account until they have cleared, which takes 10 business days. Units will be sold on the day we receive your instruction (for instructions received after 5pm, the next business day will count as day one). Payment will be made within one business day of your units being sold.

Can I switch units to another fund?

Yes, you can switch some or all of your investment to another fund in our range. No charge is made for switching.

You can request a switch in writing or by sending a completed 'switch form' to the Manager. We will carry out the switch on the day we receive your instruction. Customers can also switch over the telephone or online (except for joint account holders).

If I change my mind can I cancel my investment?

No. You can't cancel an investment in this fund. However, you can withdraw your money at anytime. Please remember though, if the stock market has gone down since you invested, you may get back less than you invested.

How is income paid out?

The income you earn from the Fund's investments (after deducting our expenses) is distributed to investors twice a year. If you hold units on 15 March, your income will be distributed on or before 15 May. If you hold units on 15 September, your income will be distributed on or before 15 November.

Income is reinvested into your ISA or unit trust, but if you are a unit trust investor you can choose to have income paid into your bank account instead.

How can I find out the unit prices?

The price of units is calculated every business day at 5pm. The unit prices are updated daily on our website at virginmoney.com They are also published in the Financial Times.

What else do I need to know?

Before you decide whether to go ahead with your ISA or unit trust there are a few other things we need to tell you.

- If you are saving regularly for a particular purpose (e.g. to pay off the capital part of an interest only mortgage), you may not achieve your target if you do not keep up your payments.
- If you are transferring your ISA or unit trust to Virgin Money, we will not charge you for the transfer. However, your current provider may have an exit or transfer fee so please check with them before you make a decision.
- The Manager of the VUKITT is Virgin Money Unit Trust Managers Ltd, Discovery House, Whiting Road, Norwich NR4 6EJ. They pay Virgin Money Personal Financial Service Ltd a fee of £29 for marketing this ISA or unit trust to you. A fuller explanation is available on request.
- This Simplified Prospectus should tell you everything you need to know. If you have any further questions, please call us on 08456 10 20 30. If you are not sure whether this is the right product for you, please contact an Independent Financial Adviser.
- All communications from us in relation to the Fund will be in English.

Virgin Climate Change Fund (VCCF)

An authorised unit trust registered in the United Kingdom on 7 December 2007.

Investment information

What are the investment objectives of the Virgin Climate Change Fund?

The investment objective of the Fund is to provide a compound appreciation of the investor's capital.

What is the investment policy of the Fund?

The Fund will invest primarily in liquid listed European equities of issuers in all sectors to develop a portfolio of securities of companies which benefit either directly or via sustained competitive advantage from pursuing environmentally aware capitalism. For example, companies taking positive action on the corporate responsibility front by promoting environmentally aware behaviour internally, such as encouraging recycling in their workplaces, adopting a carbon emission offsetting program or recycling side products such as the reinjection of CO² in oil exploration.

The Fund may also invest in other transferable securities issued by such companies, collective investment schemes which invest mainly or predominantly in such companies, in government bonds and in cash and near cash. The Fund may use derivatives for efficient portfolio management purposes only.

What are the risks of investing in this Fund?

There are some general risks of investing in equity based funds like the Virgin Climate Change Fund, and also some specific risks you should be aware of.

In general:

- The value of investments and the income they receive may fall and investors may get back less than they put in.
- Governments can change the tax relief available to individuals and funds.
- The value of any investment gains may be eroded over time by increases in the general level of prices, i.e. inflation.

In relation to the Virgin Climate Change Fund, investors may face these specific risks:

Type of risk	What this means
Market risk	Share, bond and gilt prices may go up and down, meaning you may get back less than you put in.
Performance risk	The Fund may not deliver its stated investment objective.
Performance fee risk	The Fund is an actively managed fund which incentivises the Manager to take risks to produce returns for investors and secure a performance fee payment. While efforts will be made to eliminate potential inequalities between unitholders through the performance fee calculation methodology, there may be occasions where a unitholder may pay a performance fee for which they have received no benefit.
Foreign exchange risk	As this Fund invests outside the UK, the value of your investments may be affected by changes in currency exchange rates.
Credit risk	Once we have paid for shares, bonds and gilts, the individual or organisation we bought them from could fail to hand them over.

Full details of these risks can also be found in the full prospectus, which is available on request.

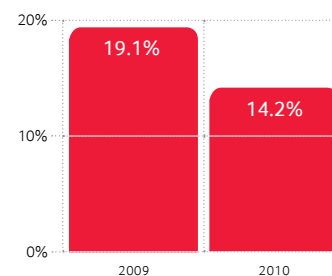
How has the Fund performed so far?

The graphs below show how the Fund has performed since launch on 18 January 2008. Please note that the Virgin Climate Change Fund launched in 2008 in the face of an impending world recession and financial crisis that saw some of the most challenging market conditions for decades, which inevitably led to a disappointing first year. Past performance is not a guide to future performance.



Source: Morningstar Workstation. £1,000 single investment from 18.01.08 to 31.12.10. Bid to bid unit prices, basic rate tax with income reinvested. Please remember that stock markets can go up and down in value and your investment returns are not guaranteed.

Annual returns look like this:



Source: Morningstar Workstation, 31.12.08 to 31.12.10, Bid to bid prices, basic rate tax with income reinvested. Past performance is not a guide to the future. As the Virgin Climate Change Fund only launched on 18 Jan 2008, performance data does not yet exist for five complete 12 month periods.

What sort of investor is the Fund designed for?

The Fund is aimed at investors who would like to grow their capital by potentially more than a stock market average, by investing in a wide range of mainly European companies that are delivering improved environmental performance, and who are comfortable investing a proportion of their money in actively managed investments.

Investors should be able to put their money away for five years or more and accept the possibility that they may not get back all of their original investment. Funds which invest in a smaller number of stocks carry more risk than funds spread across a larger number of companies, like index trackers, so they are not suitable as the core holding in an investor's portfolio.

Tax and charges

Tax

Taxation can have an impact in two different ways – on the Fund and on you as an individual taxpayer.

How does tax affect the Fund?

In the UK, unit trusts are liable to corporation tax, payable at the lower rate of income tax but are not liable to capital gains made on the disposal of investments, i.e. when shares are sold.

How does tax on my ISA affect me?

When investing through an ISA, there is no capital gains tax and no further income tax to pay. However, you will not be able to reclaim the 10% tax credit on the dividend distribution.

How does tax on my unit trust affect me?

If you are investing direct into a unit trust in the UK, there are two potential areas of taxation to consider – income tax and capital gains tax. Your liability to pay tax on your investment really depends on your personal circumstances and finances.

If you are at all unclear about your individual tax situation, or what any of the tax regulations mentioned below mean, you can get further advice from HM Revenue & Customs, or by seeking professional financial advice.

Income Tax

On all dividend distributions of the Fund, we automatically deduct tax at 10% of the 'gross distribution'. However:

- ▶ If you are a higher rate taxpayer you will have further tax to pay. The further tax will be at 32.5% of the gross distribution, less a 10% credit for the tax already taken off the distribution.
- ▶ If you have an annual income over £150,000, you will be an 'additional rate taxpayer' and will have to pay further tax at 42.5% of the gross distribution, less a 10% credit for the tax already taken off the distribution.
- ▶ Basic rate taxpayers will have no further tax to pay.
- ▶ Non-taxpayers are not entitled to reclaim the 10% tax already taken off.

Capital Gains Tax (CGT)

When you sell units (i.e. cash in some or all of your investment), if your capital gains for the tax year, from all sources, are greater than the annual CGT allowance, you may also be liable to CGT.

Gains are added to total income and the amount of tax you will pay on any capital gains, above your annual allowance, will depend on your individual tax position.

The above statements are based on the Manager's understanding of UK law and HM Revenue & Customs practice as at the date of this prospectus and considers the position of individual UK resident investors only. The future basis and rates of taxation may vary. Although every effort has been made to ensure its accuracy, no responsibility can be taken for the Manager's interpretation. If you are not sure about your individual tax position you should speak to a professional adviser.

What about tax if I am investing for a child?

If you are a parent who has opened a unit trust for your child, as long as they are under 18 and unmarried, any income up to £100 is classed as the child's and may be set against the child's personal tax allowance. Any income above £100 is taxed as if it was the parent's. The £100 applies to each parent individually, so gifts given separately mean that a child could receive up to £200 before tax is levied on the parents.

Tax credits on dividends from the Virgin Climate Change Fund cannot be repaid to non-tax payers.

If you are opening a unit trust for a child that you are not the parent of, all of the income is treated as the child's. Any capital gains made when the unit trust is cashed in are classed as the child's. Children have the same capital gains allowance as adults.

What about Stamp Duty?

Stamp Duty Reserve Tax (SDRT) is a tax levied by the Government. Just like you have to pay stamp duty when you buy a house, a fund manager has to pay SDRT when they buy certain investments. As fund manager we buy your investments back from you when you withdraw money from your fund, so we are subject to this tax, of up to 0.5% of the value of your units.

Our current policy is that all SDRT costs will be paid out of the fund. SDRT will not normally be recovered from unitholders, but we do reserve the right to require unitholders to pay SDRT when we consider circumstances have arisen which make that fair to all unitholders or potential unitholders.

How will charges and expenses affect my separate investment?

An annual management fee is charged by the Fund. It is currently 1.75%, calculated daily on the value of the unit trust and is deducted every day from income. Dealing costs for buying and selling investments in the underlying unit trust are reflected in the unit price as expenses of the Fund, so you are not charged for them as part of your 1.75% annual management fee.

Customer charges for buying and selling of units		
Initial charge on purchase of units		NIL
Exit fee on sale or fund switch of units		NIL
Annual operating expenses		
All European funds are required to show their Total Expense Ratio (TER). The TER gives investors a clearer idea of the total annual costs involved in running their fund and allows you to compare the annual operating costs of the Fund. It is made up of the Annual Management Charge, plus any additional expenses where charged to the customer, such as trustee fees, audit/legal fees and registration costs. It does not include charges for buying and selling units, if these apply.		
Annual Management Charge		1.75%
Performance Fee		0.57%
Additional Expenses		0.16%
Total Expense Ratio		2.48%
Performance fee		
The fifth performance period of the Fund commenced on 1 December 2009 and ended on the next Performance Period End Date of 30 May 2010. For that performance period, the Fund performance exceeded the benchmark and so a fee of £659.57 was charged to the Fund. The sixth performance period of the Fund started on 31 May 2010 and ended on 30 November 2010. For that performance period, the performance fee charged to the Fund was £349,694.79.		

When GLG (Fund Manager of the Virgin Climate Change Fund) buy or sell shares they use brokers who get paid a rate of commission. In addition to the normal broker services GLG receive, the brokers may also supply or pay for additional services, for instance company research which helps GLG in their stock analysis and selection. The broker receives no extra payment for these services and GLG only accepts such additional services if they are offered on a 'best execution'^{**} basis and are fully compliant with FSA regulations.

^{**}Best execution basis is the responsibility of the broker to provide the best price for customers.

Example of how the charges and expenses of the Virgin Climate Change Fund will affect your investment in an ISA

Their effect on an investment of £3,000, assuming growth of 7% a year, is set out below. The figures are not guaranteed and serve only to demonstrate the effect of charges and expenses on an investment.

At the end of year	Investment to date	Effect of deductions to date	What you might get back at 7%
1	£3,000	£78	£3,130
3	£3,000	£263	£3,410
5	£3,000	£490	£3,710
10	£3,000	£1,290	£4,600

The last line in the table shows that over 10 years, the effect of the total charges and expenses could amount to £1,290. Put another way, if the growth rate were to be 7%, which is in no way guaranteed, this would have the same effect as reducing it to 4.38% a year.

Example of how the charges and expenses of the Virgin Climate Change Fund will affect your investment in a unit trust

Their effect on an investment of £3,000, assuming growth of 6% a year, is set out below. The figures are not guaranteed and serve only to demonstrate the effect of charges and expenses on an investment.

At the end of year	Investment to date	Effect of deductions to date	What you might get back at 6%
1	£3,000	£93	£3,080
3	£3,000	£272	£3,300
5	£3,000	£485	£3,520
10	£3,000	£1,200	£4,170

The last line in the table shows that over 10 years, the effect of the total charges and expenses could amount to £1,200. Put another way, if the growth rate were to be 6%, which is in no way guaranteed, this would have the same effect as reducing it to 3.40% a year.

When will the performance fee be applicable?

A performance fee is charged when the Fund outperforms its agreed benchmark return of the Bank of England (BoE) base rate and its previous High Water Mark over a set six month period. The performance fee is 20% of the outperformance achieved.

The performance fee is calculated and accrued each day and included in the published unit price. It is then paid at the end of each half year and the benchmark is reset, unless units are withdrawn during the set six month period when the performance fee may become payable in relation to those units.

The 'High Water Mark' is set to ensure that the fee is only applicable if the Fund has beaten its previous high point. Examples of how the performance fee is applied (or not applied) can be found on pages 14 and 15. For further details of this please see the full prospectus.

Portfolio Turnover Rate (PTR)

The PTR gives the percentage of the Fund that has changed during a year through it buying and selling assets. The more stocks and shares a fund buys and sells, the higher the PTR. This can mean higher costs to the Fund, or simply that the Fund is being managed in line with its investment objectives. The PTR was 994.65% from 1 October 2009 to 30 September 2010.

Examples of when the performance fee may, or may not be applied

Example 1 - Performance fee not payable

Assumptions Unit price at beginning of 6 month period is 60p. Unit price six months later is 58p. Bank of England base rate throughout that time is 0.5%.

Step 1: What is the increase in the unit price? There is no increase (as the unit price decreased from 60p to 58p).

Step 2: Has it beaten the High Water Mark? No – because the High Water Mark for a unit recently purchased is its purchase price which was 60p.

Step 3: Has it beaten the Bank of England base rate? No, and as the unit has not beaten its High Water Mark of 60p no performance fee is therefore payable irrespective of how well the unit price has done against the Bank of England base rate.

Step 4: Is a performance fee payable? No – the Fund didn't beat the benchmark in this example so no performance fee would be payable.

Step 5: What is the High Water Mark for future fee calculations? As the Fund has not beaten its benchmark, the High Water Mark for this unit is reset to 60p. The Fund will not be charged a performance fee in the future until the unit price is higher than this and the Fund has beaten the Bank of England base rate as well.

Example 2 - Performance fee payable

Assumptions Unit price at beginning of 6 month period is 60p. Unit price six months later is 70p. Bank of England base rate throughout that time is 0.5%.

Step 1: What is the increase in the unit price? 10p (as the unit price increased from 60p to 70p).

Step 2: Has it beaten the High Water Mark? Yes – because the High Water Mark for a unit recently purchased is its purchase price which was 60p. So the Fund beat its High Water Mark by 10p.

Step 3: Has it beaten the Bank of England base rate? Yes – over six months the Fund could have earned 0.25% in a deposit account paying interest at the base rate (6 months at 0.5% = 0.25%). That would give a return of 0.15p on a deposit of 60p from the Bank of England base rate, against a return of 10p from the Fund. So the Fund beat the base rate by 9.85p.

Step 4: Is a performance fee payable? Yes – the Fund beat the benchmark in this example so a performance fee would be payable. The amount paid is 20% of the amount the Fund beat the base rate by. In this case that means the fee is 20% of 9.85p which is 1.97p.

Step 5: What is the High Water Mark for future fee calculations?

The High Water Mark is 70p. The Fund will not be charged a performance fee in the future until the unit price is higher than this and the Fund has beaten the Bank of England base rate again.

Example 3 - Performance fee payable on units withdrawn during a six month performance period

Assumptions Unit price at beginning of 6 month period is 60p. Unit price when sold three months later is 65p. Bank of England base rate throughout that time is 0.5%.

Step 1: What is the increase in the unit price? 5p (as the unit price increased from 60p to 65p).

Step 2: Has it beaten the High Water Mark? Yes – because the High Water Mark for a unit recently purchased is its purchase price which was 60p. So the Fund beat its High Water Mark by 5p.

Step 3: Has it beaten the Bank of England base rate? Yes – over three months the Fund could have earned 0.125% in a deposit account paying interest at the base rate (3 months at 0.5% = 0.125%). That would give a return of 0.075p on a deposit of 60p from the Bank of England base rate, against a return of 5p from the Fund. So the Fund beat the base rate by 4.925p.

Step 4: Is a performance fee payable? Yes – the Fund beat its benchmark in this example so a performance fee would be payable. The amount paid is 20% of the amount the Fund beat the base rate by. In this case that means the fee is 20% of 4.925p which is 0.985p. This amount is paid to the Fund Manager within fourteen days of the date the units were sold.

Step 5: What is the High Water Mark for future fee calculations? There is no High Water Mark to carry forward as the units have been withdrawn by the customer so they can't be counted for future fee calculations.

Example 4 - Performance fee not payable on units withdrawn during a six month performance period

Assumptions Unit price at beginning of 6 month period is 60p. Unit price when sold three months later is 58p. Bank of England base rate throughout that time is 0.5%.

Step 1: What is the increase in the unit price? There is no increase (as the unit price fell from 60p to 58p).

Step 2: Has it beaten the High Water Mark? No – because the High Water Mark for a unit recently purchased is its purchase price which was 60p.

Step 3: Has it beaten the Bank of England base rate? No, and as the unit has not beaten its High Water Mark of 60p no performance fee is therefore payable irrespective of how well the unit price has done against the Bank of England base rate.

Step 4: Is a performance fee payable? No – the Fund did not beat the benchmark in this example so a performance fee would not be payable.

Step 5: What is the High Water Mark for future fee calculations? There is no High Water Mark to carry forward as the units have been withdrawn by the customer so they can't be counted for future fee calculations.

Further information

How can I buy units?

You can buy units by sending a completed application form. If you are setting up your investment over the phone or online, your first payment can be made by direct debit or debit card. If you are sending in a postal application your first payment can be made by cheque or direct debit. Top-up payments can be made by cheque, direct debit or debit card. Cash or credit cards will not be accepted.

Please note that a unit trust in joint names can only be set up by postal application.

We will buy units for you the same business day we receive investment or, if we receive it after 5pm, we will buy the units the next business day.

How can I sell units?

You may withdraw some or all of your money at any time by writing to us. If you have an ISA you can also withdraw by telephone and online service using your security details. If you have a unit trust held in a single name you can also withdraw by telephone using your security details.

You can make a withdrawal at any time but new payments (money you have recently paid in) must remain in your account until they have cleared, which takes 10 business days. Units will be sold on the day we receive your instruction (for instructions received after 5pm, the next business day will count as day one). Payment will be made within one business day of your units being sold.

Can I switch units to another fund?

Yes, you can switch some or all of your investment to another fund in our range. No charge is made for switching.

You can request a switch in writing or by sending a completed 'switch form' to the Manager. We will carry out the switch on the day we receive your instruction. Customers can also switch over the telephone or online (except for joint account holders).

If I change my mind can I cancel my investment?

No. You can't cancel an investment in this Fund. However, you can withdraw your money at any time. Please remember though, if the stock market has gone down since you invested, you may get back less than you invested.

How can I find out about unit prices?

The price of units is calculated every business day at 5pm. The unit prices are updated daily on our website at virginmoney.com They are also published in the Financial Times.

What happens to the income from the Fund?

Investment income earned is reinvested and automatically reflected in the value of your units.

What else do I need to know?

Before you decide whether to go ahead there are a few other things we need to tell you:

- › If you are saving regularly for a particular purpose (e.g. to pay off the capital part of an interest only mortgage), you may not achieve your target if you do not keep up your payments.
- › If you are transferring your ISA or unit trust to Virgin Money, we won't charge you for the transfer. However, your current provider may have an exit or transfer fee so please check with them before you make a decision.
- › The Manager of the VCCF is Virgin Money Unit Trust Managers Ltd, Discovery House, Whiting Road, Norwich NR4 6EJ. They pay Virgin Money Personal Financial Service Ltd a fee of £29 for marketing this ISA or unit trust to you. A fuller explanation is available on request.
- › This Simplified Prospectus should tell you everything you need to know. If you have any further questions, please call us on 08456 10 20 30. If you're not sure whether this is the right product for you, please contact an Independent Financial Adviser.
- › All communications from us in relation to the Fund will be in English.

Virgin Income Trust (VIT)

An authorised unit trust established in the United Kingdom on 21 September 1995.

Investment information

What are the investment objectives of the Virgin Income Trust?

The investment objective of the Trust, by investing in a broad range of corporate bonds and gilts, is to achieve a level of income slightly above that which would be achieved by a fund invested in gilts alone.

What is the investment approach of the Trust?

The Fund invests 50% in low risk gilts – UK Government backed loans which pay a fixed rate of interest.

The other 50% is invested in highly rated corporate bonds issued by some of the top UK and European companies.

The bonds and gilts we invest in are generally in the 5 to 15 year range. We aim to hold only 'A' rated bonds or gilts – however they can be held in the range from 'AAA' to 'A-', this rating shows the issuer's capacity to meet financial commitments. If the investment is rated by both Moody's and Standard & Poor's, we take the average of both.

Behind the scenes an investment type known as futures contracts may at times be used to manage the pool of investors' money before it is invested in gilts and bonds. This would only happen for the purposes of efficient fund management, and no trading or speculation in these investments is undertaken.

What are the risks of investing in this Fund?

There are some general risks of investing in income funds like the Virgin Income Trust, and also some specific risks you should be aware of.

In general:

- › The value of investments and the income they receive may fall and investors may get back less than they put in.
- › Governments can change the tax relief available to individuals and funds.
- › The value of any investment gains may be eroded over time by increases in the general level of prices, i.e. inflation.

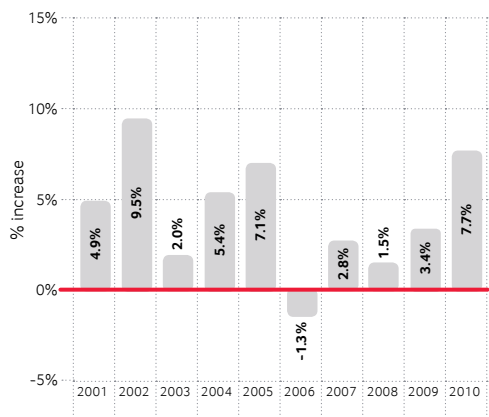
In relation to the Virgin Income Trust, investors may face these specific risks:

Type of risk	What this means
Market risk	Bond and gilt prices go up and down, meaning you may get back less than you put in.
Credit risk	Once we have paid for bond and gilts, the individual or organisation we have bought them from could fail to hand them over.
Performance risk	The Fund may not deliver its stated investment objective.

Full details of these risks can also be found in the full prospectus, which is available on request.

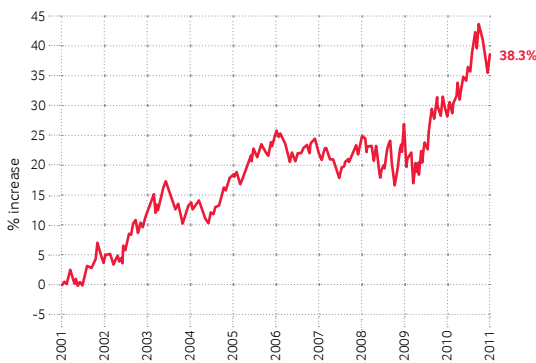
How has the Fund performed in the past?

The graph below shows how the Fund has performed in each of the last ten years. Remember, this historical performance is not an indicator of future performance.



Source: Morningstar Workstation. £1,000 single investment from 31.12.00 to 31.12.10. Bid to bid unit prices, basic rate tax with income reinvested.

How has the Fund performed in the last 10 years?



Source: Morningstar Workstation. £1,000 single investment from 31.12.00 to 31.12.10. Bid to bid unit prices, basic rate tax with income reinvested. Please remember that stock markets can go up and down in value and your investment returns are not guaranteed.

What sort of investor is the Fund designed for?

The Fund is aimed at investors who are looking for a steady stream of interest which can be taken as an income or reinvested for capital growth. You need to be able to tuck your money away for five years or more, and there are no guarantees you will get back your original investment.

Tax and charges

Tax

Taxation can have an impact in two different ways – on the Fund and on you as an individual taxpayer.

How does tax affect the Fund?

In the UK, unit trusts are liable to corporation tax, payable at the lower rate of income tax, but are not liable to capital gains made on the disposal of investments, i.e. when bonds are sold.

How does tax on my ISA affect me?

When investing through an ISA, there is no personal income tax or capital gains tax to pay.

How does tax on my unit trust affect me?

If you are investing direct into a unit trust in the UK, there are two potential areas of taxation to consider – income tax and capital gains tax. Your liability to pay tax on your investment really depends on your personal circumstances and finances. If you are at all unclear about your individual tax situation, or what any of the tax regulations mentioned below mean, you can get further advice from HM Revenue & Customs, or by seeking professional financial advice.

Income Tax

On all dividend distributions of the Fund, we automatically deduct 20% income tax from the 'gross distribution'.

However:

- If you are a higher rate taxpayer you will have further tax to pay. The further tax will be at 40% of the gross distribution, less a 20% credit for the tax already taken off the distribution.
- If you are an additional rate taxpayer you will have further tax to pay. The further tax will be at 50% of the gross distribution, less a 20% credit for the tax already taken off the distribution.
- Basic rate taxpayers will have no further tax to pay.
- Non-taxpayers are entitled to reclaim this 20% tax and some non-UK residents may be entitled to register to receive payments of gross income (that is, without tax being deducted at source).

Capital Gains Tax (CGT)

When you sell units (i.e. cash in some or all of your investment), if your capital gains for the tax year, from all sources, are greater than the annual CGT allowance, you may also be liable to CGT.

Gains are added to total income and the amount of tax you will pay on any capital gains, above your annual allowance, will depend on your individual tax position.

The above statements are based on the Manager's understanding of UK law and HM Revenue & Customs practice as at the date of this prospectus. The future basis and rates of taxation may vary. Although every effort has been made to ensure its accuracy, no responsibility can be taken for the Manager's interpretation. If you are not sure about your individual tax position you should speak to a professional adviser.

What about tax if I am investing for a child?

If you are a parent who has opened a unit trust for your child, as long as they are under 18 and unmarried, any income up to £100 is classed as the child's and may be set against the child's personal tax allowance. Any income above £100 is taxed as if it was the parent's. The £100 applies to each parent individually so gifts given separately mean that a child could receive up to £200 before tax is levied on the parents.

If you are opening a unit trust for a child that you are not the parent of, all of the income is treated as the child's. Any capital gains made when the unit trust is cashed in are classed as the child's. Children have the same capital gains allowance as adults.

What about stamp duty?

No stamp duty is payable on this unit trust as the underlying gilts and bonds are themselves exempt from stamp duty taxes.

How will charges and expenses affect my investment?

An annual management fee is charged by the VIT. It is currently 1%, calculated daily on the value of the unit trust and is deducted every day from income.

Dealing costs for buying and selling investments in the underlying unit trust are reflected in the unit price, so you are not charged for them as part of your 1% annual management fee.

Customer charges for buying and selling of units	
Initial charge on purchase of units	NIL
Exit fee on sale or fund switch of units	NIL
Annual operating expenses	
All European funds are required to show their Total Expense Ratio (TER). The TER gives investors a clearer idea of the total annual costs involved in running their fund and allows you to compare the annual operating costs of the fund. It is made up of the Annual Management Charge, plus any additional expenses where charged to the customer, such as trustee fees, audit/legal fees and registration costs. It does not include charges for buying and selling units, if these apply.	
Annual Management Charge	1%
Additional Expenses	NIL
Total Expense Ratio	1%

Example of how the charges and expenses of the Virgin Income Trust will affect your investment in an ISA

Their effect on an investment of £3,000, assuming growth of 7% a year, is set out below. The figures are not guaranteed and serve only to demonstrate the effect of charges and expenses on an investment.

At the end of year	Investment to date	Effect of deductions to date	What you might get back at 7%
1	£3,000	£31	£3,170
3	£3,000	£108	£3,560
5	£3,000	£205	£4,000
10	£3,000	£561	£5,330

The last line in the table shows that over 10 years, the effect of the total charges and expenses could amount to £561. Put another way, if the growth rate were to be 7%, which is in no way guaranteed, this would have the same effect as reducing it to 5.9% a year.

Example of how the charges and expenses of the Virgin Income Trust will affect your investment in a unit trust

Their effect on an investment of £3,000, assuming growth of 6% a year, is set out below. The figures are not guaranteed and serve only to demonstrate the effect of charges and expenses on an investment.

At the end of year	Investment to date	Effect of deductions to date	What you might get back at 6%
1	£3,000	£31	£3,140
3	£3,000	£108	£3,460
5	£3,000	£205	£3,810
10	£3,000	£561	£4,860

The last line in the table shows that over 10 years, the effect of the total charges and expenses could amount to £561. Put another way, if the growth rate were to be 6%, which is in no way guaranteed, this would have the same effect as reducing it to 4.9% a year.

Portfolio Turnover Rate (PTR)

The PTR gives the percentage of the fund that changed during a year through it buying and selling assets. The more stocks and shares a fund buys and sells, the higher the PTR.

This can mean higher costs to the fund, or simply that the fund is being managed in line with its investment objectives. The PTR was 91.16% from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010.

Further information

How can I buy units?

You can buy units by sending a completed application form. If you are setting up your investment over the phone or online, your first payment can be made by direct debit or debit card. If you are sending in a postal application your first payment can be made by cheque or direct debit. Top-up payments can be made by cheque, direct debit or debit card. Cash or credit cards will not be accepted.

Please note that a unit trust in joint names can only be set up by postal application.

We will buy units for you on the same business day we receive your investment, or if we receive it after 5pm, we will buy units the next business day.

How can I sell units?

You may withdraw some or all of your money at any time by writing to us. If you have an ISA you can also withdraw by telephone and online service using your security details. If you have a unit trust held in a single name you can also withdraw by telephone using your security details.

You can make a withdrawal at any time, but new payments (money you have recently paid in) must remain in your account until they have cleared, which takes 10 business days. Units will be sold on the day we receive your instruction (for instructions received after 5pm, the next business day will count as day one). Payment will be made within one business day of your units being sold.

Can I switch units to another fund?

Yes, you can switch some or all of your investment to another fund in our range. No charge is made for switching.

You can request a switch in writing or by sending a completed 'switch form' to the Manager. We will carry out the switch on the day we receive your instruction. Customers can also switch over the telephone or online (except for joint account holders).

If I change my mind can I cancel my investment?

No, you can't cancel an investment in this Fund. However, you can withdraw your money at anytime. Please remember though, if the value of the Fund's investments have gone down since you invested, you may get back less than you invested.

How is income paid out?

The income you earn from the Fund's investments (after deducting our expenses) is distributed to investors twice a year. If you hold units on 1 April, your income will be distributed on or before 1 June. If you hold units on 1 October, your income will be distributed on or before 1 December.

Income is credited to your bank account – alternatively, you can choose to have the income re-invested for growth.

Where can I get details of the latest yield?

If you would like to know the most up-to-date yield please call us on 08456 10 20 30.

How can I find out the unit prices?

The price of units is calculated every business day at 5pm. The unit prices are updated daily on our website at virginmoney.com They are also published in the Financial Times.

What else do I need to know?

Before you decide whether to go ahead with your ISA or unit trust, there are a few other things we need to tell you:

- If you are saving regularly for a particular purpose (e.g. to pay off the capital part of an interest only mortgage), you may not achieve your target if you do not keep up your payments.
- If you are transferring your ISA or unit trust to Virgin Money, we won't charge you for the transfer. However, your current provider may have an exit or transfer fee so please check with them before you make a decision.
- The Manager of the VIT is Virgin Money Unit Trust Managers Ltd, Discovery House, Whiting Road, Norwich NR4 6EJ. They pay Virgin Money Personal Financial Service Ltd a fee of £29 for marketing this ISA or unit trust to you. A fuller explanation is available on request.
- This Simplified Prospectus should tell you everything you need to know. If you have any further questions, please call us on 08456 10 20 30. If you are not sure whether this is the right product for you, please contact an Independent Financial Adviser.
- All communications from us in relation to the Fund will be in English.

Virgin Unit Trust Conditions

January 2010

Virgin UK Index Tracking Trust
Virgin Climate Change Fund
Virgin Income Trust



Virgin Money Unit Trust Managers Ltd

Registered office:
Discovery House,
Whiting Road,
Norwich NR4 6EJ.

Registered in England no. 3000482.

Virgin Money Unit Trust Managers Ltd
is authorised and regulated by the
Financial Services Authority.

All calls are recorded and randomly monitored.

All products are available only to
residents of the United Kingdom.

The information contained in this booklet
is correct as at January 2010.

S17_01.10_2010003



virginmoney.com



Please make sure you read these Conditions as they contain information you need to know

This agreement is governed by the Financial Services Authority Collective Investment Sourcebook Regulations (the regulations) as amended from time to time and any other applicable regulations and laws.

The Virgin Unit Trust Conditions are based on our understanding of relevant current law and HM Revenue & Customs practice.

Our literature will be updated from time to time.

References to we, us or our in these Conditions mean Virgin Money Unit Trust Managers Limited. Business day means Monday to Friday, excluding bank holidays. Units means units in the relevant authorised unit trust in which you invest.

For the purpose of Financial Service Authority regulations we assume you are a retail client (private customer). For further details, see paragraph 46.

Commencement

- 1 Your unit trust will be set up after we receive your correctly completed application or instructions, and initial subscription, or when all our requirements have been met if later. We do, however, have the right to refuse your application.
- 2 No interest will be earned on any money we are unable to invest or have to return to you (for example as a result of an incomplete application). This will be held in a client money account.

Cancellation

- 3 You can't cancel your Virgin Unit Trust application. However, once your unit trust is set up, you can withdraw your savings any time. If you do this, we'll sell the units in your unit trust and send the money. This could be more or less than the amount you invested. See paragraphs 11 to 16 of these Conditions.

Payment

- 4 If you are setting up your unit trust over the phone or online, your first payment can be made by direct debit or debit card. If you are sending in a postal application your first unit trust payment can be made by cheque or direct debit. Top-up payments can be made by cheque, direct debit or debit card. Cash or credit cards will not be accepted.

Please note that a unit trust in joint names can only be set up by postal application.

- 5 By signing the application form when you open your unit trust, you agree that any payments you make will be used to buy investments for you.
- 6 We reserve the right to reject on reasonable grounds any application for, or payment into, a unit trust, in whole or in part. If we do, we will return any money by cheque.
- 7 If an invalid payment is made (for example if a cheque or direct debit payment is not cleared) you will be in default of your agreement with us. In this situation we would be forced to sell investments in your unit trusts to cover the amount.
- 8 Any direct debit we receive marked 'return to payer' will not be re-presented. We will write to you to see what you want us to do next in these circumstances.
- 9 The minimum you can pay into the Climate Change Fund by lump sum is an initial payment of £500, then £100 after that. The minimum you can pay in by monthly direct debit is £50. If you are already saving monthly in the Fund, the minimum initial amount for paying in a lump sum drops to £100. The minimum you can pay into our other funds is £1.

Where we invest your money

10 Your money will be invested in accordance with your application in units in either the Virgin UK Index Tracking Trust, the Virgin Climate Change Fund or the Virgin Income Trust.

Withdrawals

11 You may withdraw some or all of your money at any time by writing to us. For accounts held in a single name you can also withdraw money by telephone using your security details. Payments will be made by cheque payable to you. The minimum withdrawal amount from the Virgin UK Index Tracking Trust or Virgin Income Trust is £1, or your total unit value if less. For the Virgin Climate Change Fund it's £50, or your total unit value if less.

12 Units will be sold on the same business day we receive your instructions. Though if we receive your instructions after 5.00pm, we'll sell your units the next business day. We will send your payment within one business day of us selling the units. Please note, before we can proceed with your withdrawal, we must have received any outstanding verification information requested.

13 Every six months on what is known as the ex-dividend date we work out the income earned by investments, which can then be passed on to you in the Virgin UK Index Tracking Trust and/or Virgin Income Trust. For the Virgin Climate Change Fund these distribution payments will always be reinvested and reflected in the unit price. Any money you withdraw by selling units before an ex-dividend date won't qualify for investment income in the six months leading up to that ex-dividend date. The ex-dividend dates for the Virgin UK Index Tracking Trust are 16 March and 16 September. For the Virgin Income Trust they are 2 April and 2 October. For the Virgin Climate Change Fund they are 1 April and 1 October.

14 Payments into your unit trust must be allowed to clear before you can make a withdrawal. This takes 10 business days.

15 Once you have withdrawn all your money, there may be small amounts of dividend payments or interest which should be credited to you. These will be forwarded within six months of your withdrawal.

16 For the Virgin UK Index Tracking Trust and Virgin Income Trust, if on any given day total withdrawals from the underlying unit trust are greater than total new business, the price at which we are able to sell investments in the trust will be different from the price at which we are able to buy them. In these circumstances the unit price applying to your withdrawal may, at our discretion, be that at which the trust's investments can be sold. This is called the 'cancellation price' of the units.

Payment on death

17 According to the wishes of your legal personal representatives we will either transfer your unit trust into the name of another authorised beneficiary, or have the value of your unit trust paid to your estate, within one business day of receiving the Grant of Probate or appropriate legal confirmation.

18 Where a payment is made, a cheque will be sent on the next business day after units are sold.

19 If your unit trust is held jointly with another person, it will continue in the name of the surviving holder, in the event of your death.

Termination

20 We reserve the right to close any unit trust which has a total value of less than £50 and to which no subscriptions have been made in the preceding 24 months.

21 Your unit trust will only be terminated when all outstanding transactions have been satisfactorily completed.

Keeping you informed

22 A contract note will be issued when you make single, one-off payments, or withdraw money from your unit trust. For regular payments contract notes are not issued.

23 Twice a year on 1 February and 1 August we will produce a statement showing the value of your unit trust and all transactions since your previous statement. The statement will be sent to you within 25 business days of the dates above.

24 Twice a year, we will send you a copy of the Manager's Report and Accounts for your unit trust, together with a tax voucher. The tax voucher gives you the details you need to include on your annual Self Assessment tax return.

25 We will send notices and other correspondence to the address given in your application or any new address you tell us about.

26 There may be circumstances that require us to vary the terms of this agreement, such as a change to the regulations, in which case we will write to you. The revised agreement will not come into effect until one month after notice of the change has been given to you. If you are unhappy with the changes, you are free to withdraw from the unit trust at any time.

Complaints

27 Virgin Money's complaint handling procedures are available on request.

28 If you feel there is cause to complain please write to us at **Virgin Money, PO Box 9522, Chelmsford CM99 2AB**, or call us with full details. If we are unable to satisfy you, you can write to The Financial Ombudsman Service at South Quay Plaza, 183 Marsh Wall, London E14 9SR. This will not affect your right to take legal action.

General

29 Virgin Money Unit Trust Managers Ltd is authorised and regulated by the Financial Services Authority (25 The North Colonnade, Canary Wharf, London E14 5HS) and is entered on their register, number 171748. The Virgin Unit Trust is offered through Virgin Money Personal Financial Service Ltd, Discovery House, Whiting Road, Norwich NR4 6EJ. Virgin Money Personal Financial Service Ltd is authorised and regulated by the Financial Services Authority and is entered on their register, number 179271.

30 You must be 18 years old or over to invest in a Virgin Unit Trust.

31 If you are investing on behalf of a child aged under 18, you must add the child's initials after your name on the application form, to indicate that units bought in your name are designated for them.

32 The administration of your unit trust will be carried out by us or any other company appointed by us for this purpose subject to us being satisfied of their competence.

33 You should send any notices or instructions to us at **Virgin Money, PO Box 9522, Chelmsford CM99 2AB**.

34 Our relationship with you and any contract between us is subject to English law. By taking out a Virgin Unit Trust you agree to submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of courts in the United Kingdom if there is ever a dispute between us. This contract and all other communications will be written in English.

35 Our conflicts of interest policy details any potential conflicts of interest between Virgin Money and its customers, and between individual Virgin Money customers. An example of a conflict of interest would be where Virgin Money has a financial incentive to favour one customer over the interests of other customers.

The activities, culture and organisation of Virgin Money make the risk of detrimental conflicts of interest extremely low. However, should they arise, our policy requires any such conflict to be immediately disclosed to customers, and all necessary steps taken to minimise such risks. A copy of the full policy is available on request.

36 We are obliged to inform you that we will not assess the suitability or appropriateness for you of any transactions carried out for you or services provided to you and you will not benefit from the Financial Services Authority's regulations on assessing suitability and appropriateness. If you have any doubt on the suitability of this product you should seek independent financial advice.

Custody and voting

37 If you wish to attend unit holder meetings, vote at these meetings or receive any other unit trust information, please contact us.

Benefits

- 38 You will receive income from the unit trust(s) in which you invest. For the Virgin UK Index Tracking Trust and the Virgin Income Trust you can choose to have the income paid to you or reinvested, buying more units for you. Income is not paid out from the Virgin Climate Change Fund.
- 39 Unless current HMRC rules require us to pay your income gross, tax will be deducted from any income payment as required by HMRC rules. Tax benefits depend on individual circumstances and may change.

Liabilities

- 40 The value of your units can go down as well as up and this investment risk is yours. However, we are responsible for any loss incurred as a result of our negligence, willful default, fraud or breach of the regulations of the Financial Services Authority.

Unit pricing

- 41 There is one price quoted for the buying and selling of units. This price is calculated every business day by dividing the total value of the assets in the unit trust by the number of units in existence. For all three Virgin Unit Trusts, the unit price may be subject to some adjustment to take into account the dealing costs of buying and selling the underlying investments. For the Virgin Climate Change Fund this is known as a 'dilution levy'. Please see the full prospectus of each fund for further information. Unit prices can be found on our website virginmoney.com and are also published in the Financial Times.
- 42 When we buy or sell units for you they are pooled with those of other investors. The Financial Services Authority regulations instruct us to tell you that this may result in a less favourable unit price than if your units had been bought or sold separately.
- 43 The Virgin UK Index Tracking Trust and the Virgin Income Trust are made up of 'distribution units'. The Virgin Climate Change Fund is made up of 'accumulation units'. Distribution units are units where the dividends and interest received by the underlying investments in the unit trust are paid out. You can choose to receive this income as a payment to your bank account, or reinvest it to buy additional units in the unit trust. With 'accumulation units' no cash is paid out as the value of the dividend and interest is rolled up into the unit price.

Switching your investment

- 44 You can switch your investment by writing to us or, if your account is held in a single name, you can also do it over the phone. We will sell units held in your unit trust the same business day we receive your instructions. Though if we receive your instructions after 5pm, we'll sell your units the next business day. We'll use the proceeds to buy units in another unit trust of your choice within the Virgin Unit Trust range.

Transferring your investment

- 45 You can transfer your unit trust into someone else's name so your units will belong to them. We will need to receive a completed stock transfer form before we can do this.

Compensation

- 46 For the purposes of Financial Services Authority regulations we assume you are a retail client (private customer), which gives you rights under the Financial Ombudsman Service. If you're not a retail client investor you may not necessarily have the same rights.
- 47 Under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, if we can't meet any claim payment, you may get compensation under the Financial Services Compensation Scheme. Payments under the scheme are limited to 100% of the first £50,000. If you'd like more information, visit the Financial Services Compensation Scheme website at www.fscs.org.uk

Investing in the Virgin UK Index Tracking Trust

- 48 Your subscriptions will be used to buy units in the Virgin UK Index Tracking Trust on the same business day we receive them. Though if we receive your instructions after 5pm we'll buy units for you the following business day.
- 49 All income generated by your unit trust will be treated as cleared funds and reinvested by buying units in the Virgin UK Index Tracking Trust within 1 business day of receipt, unless you have chosen to have this income paid out to you.

- 50 If you have chosen to have this income paid to a bank or building society account held in your name, payments will be made on, or shortly before 15 May and 15 November. If you decide to stop or start receiving income payments, you must let us know at least two weeks in advance of the next payment date.
- 51 The annual management fee in the Virgin UK Index Tracking Trust is 1% per annum of the value of the unit trust, calculated and deducted daily from the trust.

Stock market investments can go down as well as up and there is no guarantee you will get back all you invest.

Investing in the Virgin Climate Change Fund

- 52 Your subscriptions will be used to buy units in the Virgin Climate Change Fund on the same business day we receive them. Though if we receive your instructions after 5pm we'll buy units for you on the following business day.
- 53 Investment income earned is reinvested and automatically reflected in the value of your units.
- 54 The annual management fee in the Virgin Climate Change Fund is 1.75% per annum of the value of the unit trust, calculated and deducted daily from the Fund. There is also a 0.06% fee per annum to cover trustees, auditors, registration and legal expenses.
- 55 A performance fee may also apply if the Fund outperforms agreed benchmarks. The performance fee is 20% of the outperformance achieved. For full details of the performance fee please see the 'Tax and Charges' section of the Simplified Prospectus for the Virgin Climate Change Fund which is in your unit trust application pack.

Stock market investments can go down as well as up and there is no guarantee you will get back all you invest.

Investing in the Virgin Income Trust

- 56 Your subscriptions will be used to buy units in the Virgin Income Trust on the same business day we receive them. Though if we receive your instructions after 5pm we'll buy units for you the following business day.
- 57 If you have chosen to have the income generated by your unit trust reinvested, all income will be treated as cleared funds and used to buy units in the Virgin Income Trust within 1 business day of receipt of the income.
- 58 If you have chosen to have this income paid to a bank or building society account held in your name, payments will be made on, or shortly before 1 June and 1 December. If you decide to stop or start receiving income payments, you must let us know at least two weeks in advance of the next payment date.
- 59 The annual management fee in the Virgin Income Trust is 1% per annum of the value of the unit trust, calculated and deducted daily from the trust.

Stock market investments can go down as well as up and there is no guarantee you will get back all you invest.